BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2034.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Sealed Tenders will be received by the Chief Secretary to Government until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th of May next, from all persons desirous of contracting for the repairing and Watering the Roads and watering the Trees on the Roads sides beyond the limits of the Town of Bombay for the term of three years, commencing on the 1st of June, 1831.

Number.	NAMES OF ROADS.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.
1	Parell road from Town limits stone at Nesbit lane to Parell Government House.....	11910	40
2	Nesbit lane from limits stone on the Parell road to the Grove House.....	2800	25
3	Mount road from Grove House past Sans Souci to the Parell road and its Branch from the Mount House to Parell road.....	7623	25
4	Sion road from Pestonjee Mahall on the Parell road past Parell Government House western Gateway to Matoonga and Sion, including the causeway.....	23540	28
5	Bellassis road from the three miles stone on the Parell road to the Pepla tree (Tardavee) on the Breach Candy road.....	6850	25
6	Breach candy road from Limits Stone at the entrance of Gaumdavey road to Breach vallad including vallad.....	11000	25
7	Worlee road from Lovegrove to Worlee vallad..	10824	20
8	Warden road from the Breach vallad to the entrance of Nepean road....	6100	25
9	Nepean road from the Warden road to Malabar Point	11470	20
10	Malabar Hill road from the entrance of the Nepean road to the entrance of Gaumdavey.....	3250	25
11	Gaumdavey and Chowpatty roads from the limits stone at the entrance of the former roads to the steps leading up to the Malabar Point.....	5220	17
12	Mahim road extending from Parell Government House western Gateway to Mahim House.....	21200	20
13	Dharavee road from Mahim to Sion.....	9699	21
14	Chinch Pogly road.....	2640	20
15	Parell Tank road which extends from the house called Bellair past Parell Tank.....	7098	20
16	Sewree road from the Bellair house to Mattoonga.	19080	20
17	Coolaba road from the Ferry to the English Burying ground.....	10650	20
18	Ditto Branch road to the Lunatic Asylum...	1320	20
19	Malabar Hill from Chowpatty to its Junction with Nepean Road.....	4840	20
20	From Worlee vallad to the entrance of Mahim road..	7500	16

The Tenders must specify for what gross Amount a year the above Repairs, &c. will be undertaken. The Broken stone and sand stone used to be of the best quality.

The Contractor to enter into his personal Security in the sum of 3000 Rs. and to be paid by monthly instalments in arrears, upon a Certificate from the Supt. of roads that he has fulfilled his contract. But should the roads not be repaired and watered to his satisfaction, the Supt. of roads is authorized after three days notice thereof to the contractor, to do them at his expense.

The Roads to be watered are the Parell road, Bellasis road, Breach Candy road, Warden road, the road from the Breach vallad past Harrington Lodge and Colonel Good'e'low's to Warden road, the road from the grove past Sans Souci to the Parell road, and the Road from Malabar Point to Chowpatty.

Every information as to average quantity and quality of the Materials required to be used, &c. &c. may be obtained by applying at the Superintendant of Roads Office in the Fort.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th April, 1831. [180]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—that Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent o the Indian Navy, until Tuesday next the 31 of May, for the conveyance of the convicts under sentence of Transportation to Penang, Malacca, Sincapore, and the Mauritius.

The Tender to specify the rate per head, including provision, &c. accor ing to the scale which can be seen at the Superintendent's office, and the date the vessel will be ready to receive the convicts, and to sail from this Presidency for the above Ports.

R. COGAN,
Asst. Sup. I. N.

BOMBAY,
SUPTS. OFFICE,
28th April, 1830. [179]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે જનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રુપરજનતેનદેનટ ની આફીશમાંથી મંગલવારે તારીખ ૩ જી મે આવતા મઢીનાંની શ્રુધી ગુનેગારોને દેશનીકાલો પીનાંગ તથા મલાકા તથા શીનકાપોર તથા મોરીશીઅશ કરવાની શીખશા કરાવીછે તેને પોચાડવા ૧૫૩ પરપોજલો લેશે *

પરપોજલમાં દર એક માંડાંનો ભાતુ તથા એ વગરે શાકનો ભાવ લખવો તેનો શ્રુપરજનતેનદેનટની આફીશમાંથી જરૂર્દ્ધલ જોએઆમાં આવશે તે પરમાંણે તથા ગુનેગારોને લેવાને કીએ દાકાડે બારકશ તજઆર રેહશે તે દાકાડો લખી જનાવવો તથા બારકશ આએ બારાંમાંથી કીએ દાકાડે કુપર કકેલે બંદરે કુપકશે તે લખી જનાવવુ *

આર—કોગાંન
જનડીઆંન નેવીનાં શ્રુપરજનતેનદેનટનો
આશીશટંટ

શ્રી ચુંબજની શ્રુપરજનતેનદેનટની આફી
શ તારીખ ૨૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ *

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next the 2d Proximo at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction at this office, 5 Horses on the Hon'ble Company's Account.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. C. BRUCE,
General Paymaster.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
29th April 1831. [185]

NOTICE—Under the Authority of the Commandant of Artillery Tenders will be received by the Agent for Gun powder until the 9th Prox. for the supply of 200 candys of Bhownugger Gram of the present season; the tenders to specify the rate per Candy at which the Gram is to be delivered at the Powder works.

J. STEVENSON
CAPTAIN ARTILLERY
Agents, for Gun Powder.
28th April 1831. [181]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Lieut. Llewellyn Smith, H. C. A 4th Division. Bombay.
1 Mr. Benjamin J. Blake, care of Mr. Johnston, Gardner and Seedsman. Do.
1 Mr. J. H Springer, Deputy Surveyor General's Office. Do.
1 Mr. Jno. Cabra, Ord Office. Do.
1 Lieut. A. E. Nisbett, M. E. Regt. Do.
1 Captain G. Robson, Bombay E. Regiment. Do.
1 Mr. Jacob Peter Cabral. Do.
1 Mr. Davis, Ship Hoormuzjee Bomanjee Do.
1 Captain Rene Payne. Do
2 Moonshee Cumrooden. Do.
2 Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, Political Agent. Do.
1 William Hayleker, Esq. Do.
1 Lieut. Wood, 10th Regt. Do.
1 Mr. Miguel Jacint. Do.
1 Ao Senr. Antonio Francisco de Rego. Do.
1 W. R. Dannell Esq. Civil Service. Do.
1 Ao Senr. Salter. Do.
1 Mr. James Richard. Do.
1 Captain C. Taylor. Do.
1 Lieut. C. T. Curtes. Do.
1 Antonio D De Bragama. Do.
1 Mr. Laurenco de Esperance. Do.
1 Abdool Rajack. Do.
1 Shapoorjee Muncherjee. Do.
1 H. Rodney Elliott, Civil Surgeon. Do.
1 Singarup Ballo. Do
1 Chimnajee Sadasew. Do.
1 Hamajee Nerogura. Do.
1 Ragoonowba Daishmcook. Do.
1 Ao Senr. Alex. Xavier. Do.
1 Persian Letter. Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
29th April, 1831. [186]

LIST OF EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1. Charles Edward Trevelyan Esq. Civil Service.
1. Thomas Charles Fraser Esq. Commercial Resident.
1. William Fell Esq. H. C. Sloop of War, Ternate.
1. Monsieur Willheme Joad.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
26th April, 1830 [187]

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Muncherjee Merwanjee, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to Boye Motty Boye, widow of the said deceased, the executrix named in the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1831.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
[184] Pet. Proctor.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી મંનચેરજી મેહેરવાંનજી શ્રી ચુંબજનો વેપારી હતો તેનાં છેલાં વીલ અગાર વરશીએતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા ૧૫૩ શ્રી ચુંબજની જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારે પોતાનાં વીલમાં નામ લખેલી વકીલાતંણ તથા એ મરનારની વીઢવા બાઇ મોતીબાઇએ અરજ કીધીછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશાતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તા૦ ૨૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ *

કેચ—જ—શાકુરકાકુરશા
વકીલ.

NEW DAY SCHOOL.

MR. J. H. BENNETT, has the pleasure to inform his Friends, and Parents and Guardians, that his SCHOOL will open on MONDAY NEXT, the 2d of May, at No. 6, RAMPART ROW, next house to the Parsee Aigarry, where he proposes to teach every useful branch of Education.

Particulars and Terms may be known by application to Mr. Bennett, at No. 6, Rampart Row.

[175]

નવી—દાકાડાની છશકુલ
મીશતર જે—કેચ—બેનેટ ખુશીથી
પોતાનાં દોશતોને તથા બાપોને તથા
મુરબજીઓને જાણ કરેચજે એ ઘણી
આવતા શોમવારે તારીખ ૨ જી મે ને દીને
કોટેકોટ દાદીશેઠની અગીઆરી આગાલ
નંબર ૬ વાલાં ધેકેરમાં અંગારેજી શીખવવા
ની છશકુલ કાડશે તેમાં બધુ શીખવવા
લાએકનુ શીખવશે *
એની ચોકશા વીગત તથા મઢીનાંનો
ઠરાવ મીશતર બેનેટને કોટેકોટ નંબર ૬
વાલા ધેકેરમાં મલેઆથી માલુમ પડશે *

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of PETAMBER SHAMJEE Hindoo, late of Bombay deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Adminstration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights, and Credits, Estate, and Effects whatsoever of the above named PITAMBER SHAMJEE deceased, may be granted to SOORAZBHAEE Hindoo the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 20th day of April, 1831.

C. A. WEST,
[200] PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં
જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ શાકડ
મરનાર પીતાંમબર શાંમજી શ્રી
ચુંબજવાલો દીનકુ હતો તેની
શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખ
તીઆરનાંમુ લેવા ૧૫૩ શ્રી ચુંબજની
જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ
મરનારની વીઢવા શ્રુરજબાઇ દીનકુએ
અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે
શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશાતા
કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ — તારીખ
૨૦ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ *

શી—એ—વેશટ.
વકીલ.

NOTICE,—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, having received thro' the liberality of Government a Supply of Bourbon and Seychelles Cotton Seed, are desirous of distributing the same to any persons wishing to try its cultivation, and the undersigned will be ready to attend to any applications for the same, and to furnish such quantities as may be required by parties at outstations, to their agents at the Presidency as far as the quantity will go.

J. VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
30th April, 1831. [199]

ND BOMBAY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1ST DRAWING.

izes at 75 Rs. each....	By. Rs,	5,625

2D DRAWING.

Do. at 50 Rs. each....	,, ,,	2,500

3D DRAWING.

1 Prize of Bombay..	Rs.	5,000
1 do. do. do.....	,,	3,000
1 do. do. do.....	,,	2,000
1 do. do. do.....	,,	1,000
1 do. do. do.....	,,	500
1 do. do. do	,,	300
1 do. do. do.....	,,	200
1 do. do. do.....	,,	125
95 do. do. at 50 Rs. each..		4,750
		16,875
228 Prizes.		
772 Blanks	By. Rs.	25,000

1000 Tickets.

Tickets 30 Rs. each.

The first drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 1st August, 1831. The Second drawing on the 15th of the same month; and the Third drawing on the 1st of September next, 1831.

Notice will be given of time and place of drawing. Applications for Tickets to be made to CRUSTNATH NARRONJEE, at the Office of Dhackjee Dadajee in the Fort.

N. B. If the Tickets should not be all disposed of by the prescribed time, the drawing will be postponed, of which due notice will be given. [202]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the goods and Chattles, rights and credits of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant deceased, be granted to BOYE SONABOYE, the lawful daughter and next of kin of the above-named deceased. All persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 29th April, 1831.

BROWNE,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.
[192]

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી દાદાભાઇ બેહેરામજી શ્રી ચુંબઇનો વેપારી નીશરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ચુંબઇની જ્હાંગીર ની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં ભાઇ શ્રુનાંભાઇ તે બે કુપર કહેવા મરનારની શાગી છોકરી તથા કુટંબકીબે તેને મરજ કીધેછેજે મકુને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લીકો જેકોઇ એનાં ભાળશતા હોએ તેનાં એને જાહેર થાએ —તારીખ ૨૯ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ ✠

ઇ રો ન

મરજ કરનારનો વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of HEERWARIAH RUTTONJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to RUTTONBOYE, widow of the said deceased, and JEEVANBOYE widow, daughter of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 26th day of April, 1830.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુમબઇની જ્હાંગીર ની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમો શ્રી ચુમબઇનો મરનાર પારશી વેપારી હીરવાડીઆ રતનજી ની શાખલી માલ મીલકત તથા જે વારશી હોએતે તથા માંગતાનું વકીલાત નાંમું લેવા શાકુ કુપર કહેલા મરનાર ની વીધવા રતનબાઇ તથા કુપર કહેલા મરનાર ની છોકરી વીધવા જીવંણબાઇએ મરજ કરીછે જે કોમોને મલે વાશતે જેકોઇ કોઇનાં વાળેશતા હોએ તેહોને જાહેર થાએ — તા ૨૬ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૧ ✠

હેય—કબલીકુ—મારીશા
વકીલ

SAUTERNE for Sale. at Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO'S. Godowns, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[194] *Bombay, 30th April,* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that a Sum of Rupees, Seven thousand, Seven hundred and Sixty, and twenty eight reas (Rs. 7,760 0 28) now remaining in the Public Treasury, in the hands of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to the credit of the Estate of one Damuljee Sewsett Hindoo, formerly of Bombay, Inhabitant, deceased, may be paid to Madow Moorarsett, and Saccaram Moorarsett, Hindoo respectively of Bombay, Inhabitants, as administrators of the Estate of the said Damooljee Sewsett deceased, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned therein, and they are hereby required to appear before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on Wednesday the Eleventh day of May next, then and there to shew cause why the said sum of Rupees Seven thousand, Seven hundred and Sixty, and twenty eight reas (Rs. 7,760 0 28) should not be paid over to the said Madow Moorarsett and Succaram Moorarsett as such adminstrators of the said Damuljee Sewsett deceased, otherwise his, her, or their claim shall be precluded.- Dated the Twenty Seventh day of April, 1831.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Acting Registrar.

जाहिर खबर

कैलासवासी हींदु दामुलजी शीवसे ट पुवीं मूंबईचा राहाणार होता त्याचे मीळकनिचे खाते उधार रूपये ७७६० रेस २८ अंके रूपये सातहजार सा तसें साठ रेस अठाविस उघडे ति जोरिमधें हाली मुंबईचे जुडिकेटर चे सुप्रिम कोटीचा आकौंटेंटजनराल त्याचे स्वाधिन आहेत त्याबाबद मुंब ईचे जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रिम कोटांति माद मुरारसेट व सखाराममुरारसेट मुंब ईचे हींदु राहाणार आणि मजकुर लि हिलेला कैलासवासी दामुलजी शीव सेटचे मिळकतीचे वकिल आहेत त्या हिं अर्ज केला आहे कीं आह्मास द्या वें त्याबाबद खबर दिल्हीजाते ए सीजे सर्वलोकांचा समंध असल्यास त्यांस जाण करतों जे बुधवारी ता रिख ११ मे येते महिन्याचे रोजो मुंबईचे जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रिम कोटांति हजीर व्हावे व तेथे माहादुमुरार सेट व सखाराममुरारसेट ते मजकु र लिहिलेला कैलासवासी दामुलजो शीवसेटचे वकिल यांस रूपये ७७६० रेस २८ अंके सातहजार सातसें सा ठ रेस अठाविस नद्याबयाचे कारण दाखवावें त्यानंतर तो अगर ती अ गर ते लोकांचा दावा चालणार ना ही तारिख २७ आप्रील सन १८३१

जे यल् फिलीप्स
आकटिंग रजीष्टरार

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons and Co. of all and Singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights, and Credits of George Thomas, deceased, late a Purser in the Indian Navy of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Intestator, are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective Debts to the above named administrators, and any persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to transmit the same for examination into the Office of the undersigned within the Fort.

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SONS.
Bombay, 29th April, 1831. [173]

A CARD.---A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would be glad to engage with the Captain of a vessel as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant. He is not particular as to destination, but England would be preferred. - Address A. B. Courier Office. [201]

PROSPECTUS.

SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE, POUR ENSEIGNER ET APPRENDRE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE.

Monsieur Durand begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he intends to publish, by subscription his SYSTEME THEORI-PRATIQUE, for teaching and learning the French Language. Extensive vocabularies illustrating the difficulties of substantives, adjectives, and other parts of speech; all Frech verbs reduced to four conjuctions will form the first part of this work. An easy and simplified Syntax, with phrases and conversations adapted to every rule, which are reduced as few as possible, will from the second. A third part will comprise, LE LECTEUR FRANÇAIS, ou Recueil de Morceaux Choisis des meilleurs auteurs; le PARNASSE FRANÇAIS, composé de pieces tirées de Voltaire, Racine, Corneille, Crebillon, Rousseau, &c. &c. &c. The new orthography, as approved lately by the ACADEMIE DE PARIS, will be stritly adhered to throughout this book. Mons. Durand flatters himself that his collection will be found the most extensive ever presented to the public; and makes bold to say, that any person who has a slight knowledge of the French pronunciation, though debarred of a French teacher, will be able to learn, by this method, with ease and facility, a language which makes such a shining part of a liberal education throughout the civilised world, that no one can be accounted well educated unless he is acquainted with it.

A list of subscriptions is opened at the Courier Office, and others will be found in several private families for ladies and gentlemen who wish to reward the labour of the author, by becoming subscribers to it for any number of copies they will be pleased to take. [203]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Parsee BHICCAJEE ROOSTUMJEE, of Bombay, has bargained and Sold unto Mr. JOHN VAUPELL, also of Bombay, his piece of Salt Batty Ground at Byculla near the Race Course opposite the Jewish Burying Ground, whosoever may have any claims or demands thereon either by way of mortgage or otherwise, are to give due notice of the same to the parties concerned, by writing or otherwise, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which they will be precluded and excluded from all benefit thereof. Dated this 25th April, 1831. [204]

WINES FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. Madeira, London Particular from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Per Valleyfield in July 1829, in hhds at Rs. 350 each.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co. Per ditto in Pipes at Rs. 650, hhds, Rs. 350, quarter Casks Rs. 180.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Murdock, Yuille and Co., per Issabella in Sedtember, 1821, at Rs. 650 per Pipe, and Rs. 350 hhds, Rs.

Ditto, ditto from ditto per Janet in October 1830, at Rs 600 per Pipe.

Ditto, ditto from Messrs. Symonds, and Co. per Circassian in June 1830, at Rs. 500 per Pipe, and Rs. 275 per hhd.

Ditto London Market from ditto per ditto at Rs. 350 per Pipe.

Ditto London particular in bottle in 3 dozen Cases at Rs. 21 per dozen.

Sherry Pale from Mr. A. Black of London at Rs. 800 per Butt, and Rs. 24 per dozen quarts in six dozen Cases.

Ditto Brown and Golden from Messrs. G. Hathorn and Co., of ditto, at Rs. 450 per hhd. and Rs. 24 per dozen do. do.

Ditto from Mr. W. Phelps of London at Rs. 500 per Butt, and Rs. 250 per hhd.

Ditto from Mr. David Rankin at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts, in six dozen Chests.

Claret from Messrs. Bell, Rannee, and Co. of Leith at Rs. 25 per dozen, in three dozen Cases.

Ditto from Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope, and Co. of Leith at Rs. 30 per dozen 1st growth and Rs. 25 per dozen 2d growth in six dozen Cases.

Ditto from Mr. B. Phelan of Bordeaux at Rs. 25 per dozen in three dozen Cases.

Ditto from different Houses at Bordeaux, St. Julien Rs. 14 per dozen, Medoc Rs. 12 per dozen, in one dozen Cases.

Port Wine at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 11 per dozen Pints.

Moselle, Rs. 30 per dozen in six dozen Chests.

Sercial, Rs. 30 per dozen in Ditto do.

Malmsey, Rs. 16 per dozen Pints Ditto ditto.

Vin de Grave and Sauterne at Rs. 14 per dozen.

[193] *Bombay, 30th April,* 1831.

TO BE LET.—A well known airy House called the Mount, formerly occupied by the Commander in Chief, which has lately been thoroughly painted, &c. Apply to KEAKHUSROO NUSERVANJEE. [206]

FOR SALE, a first rate Sextant, by Jones, with a false Horizon, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to FRITH BOMBANJEE & CO.

Who have received a large assortment of Rose Wood and Box Wood Flutes upon Improved principles, together with a variety of double and Single Flageolets, and a variety of Music, for the above. [178

FINE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO, are directed to sell, in order to close an account, about 120 Dozens of the above wine, which they can strongly recommend as worthy of notice; the sale will take place at ½ past 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, 4th proximo, on which day they will submit for public sale, Cotton Hosiery, Broad Cloths, Harness and Saddlery, Manilla Cigars, Camphor Oil, a few articles of Jewellery, two Fowling pieces, sundry wines, Madeira, Claret, &c. &c. and at Noon, any Horses or Cattle that may offer. [183]

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK &. CO. On Tuesday next 3d prox. will dispose of by public outcry, the undermentioned assortment of Goods, vizt. An Invoice of cut and plain Glass Ware consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Butter and Sugar Pots, Pint and Quart Decanters, Hookah Bottoms, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Single and Double Branch Candlesticks and Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, &c. Brown and White China Feather Fans, Sundry Piece Goods, comprising Long Cloths, Madapollams, Chintzes of sorts, Senna and Sheeting Cloth, white Cambric and Bengal silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Europe Shawls of sorts, Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Flannel of Different textures, 100 Boxes of very good Imitation Manilla Segars, small Cambay Carpets, a quantity of fancy gilt Jewellery, 60 dozens of Hodgson's and other Beer, Sherry, Port, and Claret in Bottles, sundry useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few Buggy and Saddle Horses. About the same time will be put up a silver Chronometer, by Barrand, said to be a good time keeper, and belonging to an estate will probably go off very cheap, a small Invoice of Drab and black Beaver Hats, by Gillett, and a few of the newly invented ventilating Cork Hats, highly meriting attention.

[190] *Forbes Street, 30th April,* 1831.

BECK AND CO.—Have for sale on Commission, the following varied and choice collection of Articles. vizt. capital large sized Telescopes very cheap, an excellent Silver Hunting Watch on patent lever principle with silver case, chain and gold key, Bunches of seed Coral, and sets of seed Coral ornaments, 20 pieces of fine Grass Cloth, and Grass Cloth pocket Handkerchiefs, Scented Soap, Seidlitz and Soda Powders in small and large Packages, Epsom Salts, Comfits of sorts, splendid 6 and 8 light Lustres, double and single branch Wall Shades without pans and drops, plated double and single Table Pedestals with pans and drops, ground glass painted Globe Lamps, a few handsome Pier Glasses of sizes, and a very elegant Map of India, by Arrowsmith, the latest extant.

Forbes Street, 30th April, 1830.

[191]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Will Sell by Public Auction, On Monday next the 2nd of May, at their Rooms, The Effects of the late F. W. Jones Esq. Civil Service, consisting of a Gray Arab Saddle Horse, a Black Poney, plate and plated ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Books, a Brass Bedstead complete, a few articles of Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and sundry other articles.

N. B. The Horse and Poney will be put up at 12 o'clock.

Bombay, 30th April, 1831 [208

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Will Sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, 30th inst. The following articles belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut G. J. GRAHAM, 6th Regt N. I. vizt.

Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Cot, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, a quantity of Military Appointments, &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Will be put up a Grey Arab Saddle Horse and Subaltern's Tent, belonging to the Estate.

Bombay, 30th April, 1831. [207]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, lower roomed, which is at present occupied by Mr. Hart, to be entered in on 25 of May.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars, apply to Dadabhoy Pestonjee, at Fort.

[188] *Bombay, 29th April,* 1831.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—that the undersigned has this day admitted into partnership, Mr. Alexander Pearson Boyd, and Mr. Patrick Francis [illegible]bertson; and that his business of [illegible]mercial agency will henceforward be [illegible]ucted under the firm of "Richard [illegible]ner and Co."

Canton, January 1st, 1831 [182]

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. will be published in the first week in May. CONTENTS: ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2.—Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Duery.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the [illegible]mciseases of Horses and their Remedies - 5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad [illegible]eeting over a new course.—7. Wood. [illegible]ocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M.—9. *Song*—"Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch.*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase. -14. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."—15. Kurnaul Races.—16. A. Pongo Picnic.—17. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—18. Stable Tricks. SELECTIONS.—19. Hunting.—20. Celebrated Race Horses.—21. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses.—22. On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

[195]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office:

Bombay Calendars for 1831		0	0
Indian Calendar for 1831		2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,		0	2
Ditto Interest Bonds,		0	2
Do. Policies,		2	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,		0	2
Do. Respondentia Bonds,		0	2
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set		0	2
Plans of the Island,		1	0
Traveller's Itinerary		5	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act		3	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [196]

TO BE LET.—A commodious and airy upper roomed House, situated at or near Mazagon, behind the residence of Mr. Elliot, which is under painting, &c. and will be ready for occupation in June next. For further particulars in[illegible] of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE, in [illegible]rt. [205]

For [illegible]dge for Liverpool.

THE Ship Sir John Rae Reid, of [illegible] 550 Tons, Andrew Haig, Com[illegible]nder. This Ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will positively be despatched on the 7th May. Any medical Gentlemen, wishing to proceed to England may obtain a Passage on very reasonable terms.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Captain Haig, or to Messers. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[197] *April 30th*, 1831.

Freight for Opium.

THE well known Barque JAMESINA, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain HECTOR, will sail for Lintin in May. For particulars enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [198]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23d April, 1831.

No. 157. Lieutenant G. Deck, of the Corps of Engineers, will proceed from Seroor in Command of the Company of Pioneers, intended to relieve those at present employed on the road from Nagotna to Mhar, and will take charge of that road and continue its construction.

Lieutenant Deck will act under the orders of the Chief Engineer. He will be supplied, with such tools and stores as he may require under directions to be issued by the Chief Engineer, and will include them in his accounts of the expenditure of the work.

No. 158. Lieutenant J. Sinclair, Junior Commissary of stores at the Presidency, is appointed to act as Commissary of Stores of the Poona Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain W. R. Lester.

Lieutenant H. C. Lucas, of the Artillery, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Sinclair as Junior Commissary of Stores at the Presidency.

No. 159. Lieutenant P. M. Melville, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and Fort Adjutant, is appointed Acting Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor.

Bombay Castle, 23d April, 1831.

No. 160. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to add a fifth Superintending Surgeon to the Establishment of this Presidency, to have charge of the duties at the Island of Salsette and the Concan, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Surgeon R. Wallace, is appointed Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, the Island of Salsette and the Concan.

Under this arrangement, the range of the Superintending Surgeon of the South West Division of Guzerat, will be confined to Surat, Broach, and Baroda, and that of the Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division of the Deccan, to Sattara, Sholapoor, and Mahableshwar, and the station in the Dooab.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1831.

No 161. The leave to the Neilgherry Hills, granted to Assistant Surgeon J. Doig, of the horse Artillery, under date the 24th April, 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 162. The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgherry Hills, granted to Ensign F. C. Wells, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 1st December last, is cancelled from the 24th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 163. Lieutenant F. Daniell, of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to sea with leave of absence for twelve months for the benefit of his health.

No. 164. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction the addition of a Conductor to the Ordnance store Branch at the Presidency, in consequence of the enclusive employment of one of these warrant Officers of the Establishment, in the charge of the Camp Equipage of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Bombay Castle, 26th April, 1831.

No. 165. Major I H. Bellasis, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared to be incapable from ill heath of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 166. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Engineer and other Officersin charge of public buildings at out stations, comply with such Indents for white washing Military Hospitals, as may receive the Countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon and the Officer Commanding the Station, not exceeding four times in the course of a year.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1831.

No. 167. Hannah Forjet, pensioned widow of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw her stipend of two Annas and four pice per diem at Poona, with retrospective effect from the 2d March, 1886.

No. 168. The nomination of Lieutenant Glass to act as Junior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency during Lieutenant Sinclair's absence on furlough, from the 15th December to the 31th January last, is confirmed.

No. 169. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant B. Baily, to act as Adjutant to the Goolundauze Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant Whitlie, from the 15th September, 1830, to 16th January last.

Lieutenant J. Brodhurst, of the European Regiment, to officiate as Interpreter to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry from the 24th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Parry on leave.

No. 170. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain C. Crawley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to take charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Department in the Northern Division from the 1st Ultimo, during the absence of Captain N. Campbell, on leave at the Presidency.

Lieutenant C. Birdwood, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st instant until relieved by Ensign, A. M. Haselwood, who stands appointed to the situation.

Lieutenant V. T. Kennett, to act as Adjutant to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, from the 23d ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Prior on sick Certificate.

No. 171. The appiontment under date the 5th instant, by Brigadier General Kennett, of Captain Cracklow of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to the Charge of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, on the [illegible] of Captain Jones, [illegible]ficiate, is confirmed.—

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

It is an idea that letters from this etherial spot are always acceptable to you clods of the valley that induces me to take up my pen on the present occasion. The popish doctrine of purgatory, although perhaps a crazy article of religious belief, yet has this much in its favour, that it is agreeable to all natural analogies, inasmuch as the good things of this life are usually reached through a corresponding equivalent of pain and suffering, just as the Catholics affirm that the joys of heaven are to be obtained by from one to one hundred thousand years of fiery penance according to the iniquity of the offender. Just so it happened to me in my trip to Mahabuleshwur. Tossed about for twenty four hours in all the misery that a human stomach could be subjected to in a small boat and a cross sea, encountered a hair breadth escape from a sudden and unwished for meeting with the grim monster—Death, who stood with outstretched arms to receive us on our passage, and whose embrace we narrowly escaped, thrown down at Bankote for the night on the bare floor like a cracked China pot—stewed to death for the best part of a midsummer day in a small and stinking fishing boat, jolted for as much longer on the shoulders of Hummals absolutely distitude of all spark of nervous sympathy,—all this I say having submitted to with a degree of patience which had it been exercised some thousand years ago would have rendered the book of Job unnecessary, or quotations from it less frequent; the hour of retribution arrives, and I am repaid for my sufferings with comfortable quarters, pure air, a good appetite and relief from the heats of the dog-star now raging at Bombay.

I sailed from Bombay in the yacht of a friend who piques himself on her fast sailing, and certainly we beat every thing as long as the wind lasted. But then, whether from the proverbial fickleness of the God, or an inclination to give our vanity a blow, he deserted our sails and left us floundering with the waves. The danger I referred to was the following. We had stood out in the night to avoid Kennery, and got among the fishing stakes, enormous masses of wood, one of which we were nearing with tremendous rapidity. Had our bark struck on it she would have been scattered in fragments on the face of the waters, and her passengers never been heard of. No one knew of the danger, in the murkiness of the night no eye saw it, until the danger flashed upon the man on the look out at the distance of a boat length. He cried out to the steersman, and his cry increased to a yell of horror and affright as the vessel seemed rushing to inevitable ruin. Luckily the order was heard and rightly interpreted, the helm was put hard up and the boat darted like lightning past the object of solicitude, there was but an inch to spare. I don't know, Mr. Editor, whether or not you are a predestinarian, yet although events have proved it so, I find it very difficult to believe that we were as safe that moment as you sitting in your arm chair and fumbling over your balaam box, determining the fate, not of nations, but of wits, and the rise or fall of precocious spirits.

Bankote is a dismal place. Shakespeare says that the man who is insensible to the charms of music, is

"Fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

This man, if I knew him, I would station at Bankote, since it would be no great loss to humanity if impelled by the gloom of the place in his own breast he were to make an unceremonious exit over the precipice which is conveniently situated close to the Cutcherry. I intend this as a hint to all future sojourners in that solitary spot, for "who would fardels bear," &c,

Mahar is the next stage after Bankote. The approach from the water presents one of the finest Landscapes conceivable. The clear blue stream with picturesque native boats riding at anchor in the foreground, the village itself peeping from a beautifully wooded slope behind, a range of noole looking mountains melting into ether in the distance—cattle feeding—natives, costumes, composed a scene of great diversity and beauty. The village itself is the prettiest I have seen in India. The houses are neatly and regularly built, the streets clean swept, and an appearance of comfort prevails. The Bazar is well furnished with Tobacco, Cotton cloths, and the other manufactures and productions of the interior, of which it seems to be an emporium. All the goods are transported on Bullocks, which travel in droves or caravans of several hundreds. Each bullock carries a small bell attached to its neck, the musical tones of which are heard to a great distance among the hills, and recall rural reminiscences to an English ear. The two foremost in the drove are usually decorated with a handsome plume of feathers. At the close of day an encampment is formed, the bales of goods are carefully unladen and piled in the centre, the animals resting around, and fires are lighted to keep off beasts of prey. We met several of these encampments on our route through the hills, for which we started after a restless night at Mahar. Whether it was too hearty a meal; the stentorian exertions of some noisy Portuguese who were singing most vociferously in the adjoining tavern; or the hungry efforts of hordes of hungry fleas that assailed [illegible] the cowding floor of the Bungalow, in which we slept, I cannot tell, but it is certain, as Sterne says, that neither myself nor fellow traveller had much sleep that night. Mahar I am assured is another Pandemonium, the heat being intolerable even to the native residents. Close to the Bungalow and at the edge of the water is a small wooden building resembling a summer house. It was built by the celebrated Nana Furnevese, minister to the Peishwa, for the express purpose of enjoying the breeze, and any traveller who likes to sleep in a "cradle rocked by the winds" has only to throw down his mattrass on the open floor and enjoy himself to his heart's content.

Polapore, where a comfortable building is allotted by Government to travellers, is half way to Par, a small village situated in the heart of the Ghauts. You may stop there or not just as you please. It is prettily wooded, thanks to a small river that runs through it, and is remarkable for a fine avenue of mango trees, by which you enter. A very agreeable bath may be had in the river. At Par, which is as far from Polapore as the latter is from Mahar, about seven coss, the traveller must be content with the hospitable shelter afforded by a native temple, and as horses are grooming, devotees praying, cooks basting, and dusty travellers washing, all in the same confined spot; he need not be astonished if he meet with sundry interuptions in the course of the night. True it is, that there is a remedy for this evil, and I will give it in a few words. To him who would eschew sleeplessness at Par, I would say, walk up a Ghaut. But take notice, I do not address myself to any pursy, wheezing, or asthmatic wight, who would infallibly be blown before he advanced five hundred yards, and in that condition be unable to peg a foot even though a Ramoosee were at his heels.

The country to the foot of the Ghauts is barren and uninteresting. Hills covered to the summits with dry grass, with here and there a dry and scathed trunk, give a character of desolation to the scene. But what shall I say of the Ghauts, or how describe the feeling I experienced when from their frowning aspect I surveyed the scene beneath me? As far as the eye could reach the mountains we had just passed through, stretched dwindled to the size of hillocks; nearer to me tremendous gulphs and unfathomable precipices terrified the eye and appalled imagination, while every now and then a turn of the road brought you to the edge of a declivity several hundred feet in perpendicular descent, from which the mind recoiled with a shuddering sensation of dread. One of these sharp turns I particularly remarked where the made road had given way at the extreme edge of the precipie, as if some miserable wretch had vainly and convulsively grasped at the loosening fragments in the act of being hurled into the abyss below.

Mahabuleshwar, or Malcolm Peyt, as it may perhaps be more properly termed in memory of its discoverer, is at its highest point 4,800 feet above the level of the sea. The air isat this moment cool and the usual range of the Thermometer from 65° to 75° Faht. But being arrived and too busy to lengthen this letter, I must now bid you farewell, with this recommendation to the fair spirits of Bombay, If you wish to put strength in your limbs, vigor in your eyes, and color in your cheeks, come up here.

I remain yours truly,
A. TRAVELLER.

Mahableshwar, 20th April 1831.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector	Lintin	in May,
Sir John Rae Reid.	Haig	London	7th May,
Cleveland	Havelock	London	1st May.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	Cape and Lndon	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—APRIL 30TH, 1831.

Saturday	0	57
Sunday	2	23
Monday	3	18
Tuesday	4	27
Wednesday	5	45
Thursday	6	58
Friday	7	58

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 105½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 141 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1825 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 108 Do. Do. Do.

ERRATUM.

In the Verses in our number of April 16th, for "last example" read "lost example."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have much pleasure in complying with the Postscript in ORBO'S *letter.*

The letter of a Soldier was received at too late an hour for this day's paper.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1831.

We understand that the Barque *Newton*, Capt. Rising, will sail for London on or about the 3d Proximo, and that letters to go by her will be received at the office of Madowdass Runsordass and Pandoorung Dalvie.

[illegible] gives us great pleasure [illegible] to state that the friends of Capt. Hawkins, with the cordial approval of as large a portion of the European Society of this place, as time has permitted them to consult on the occasion, have prepared a Petition to His Majesty, praying for a pardon to that unfortunate Gentleman, and that the Petition now lies for signature at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, where we trust every Individual who Commisserates the situation in which Capt. Hawkins is unhappily placed, will speedily affix his name to the appeal now made to the Throne for mercy, in order that the Petition may be forwarded to England with the least possible delay.

We neglected to notice in our last paper, some remarks which appeared in the Bengal Hurkaru, upon our having devoted a couple of columns to extracts from the London Gazette, in one of the papers we published shortly after the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay. We did not at the time, think it necessary to say any thing about the course we pursued, as the number of King's regiments in the country affords at once a satisfactory explanation. We observe however, that the Editor of the Gazette has attacked us on this ground for the purpose of diverting the unfavorable feeling which has been so naturally excited among his subscribers, in consequence of their having received nothing relating to the important English news which arrived by the Steamer, except, what had previously appeared in our columns.

We have no objection that he should use whatever means he thinks best for the purpose of attainining so desirable an object; but we conceive that he is not so likely to succeed by writing paragraphs about us, as he would be, by avowing the real motives which induced him to print an extra when he broke his engagement to publish Captain Hawkins' trial in the Gazette by printing it in the form of a pamphlet.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following proceedings, which hold out to the Inhabitants of Byculla the prospect of having a Church erected in their neighbourhood, and to whom we should think the measure will be very acceptable.

At a meeting of the Subscribers for Shares in the the proposed Church at Bycullah held on Thursday, April 28th, 1831.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Awdry in the Chair.

Mr. Crawford,	Mr. Vaupell
Mr. Farish,	Dr. Smyttan,
Major Dickinson,	Reverend T. Carr.
Mr. Bax,	

The Reverend T Carr stated that the number of Shares Subscribed for is Thirty Three, yielding Rupees (16,500;) Sixteen thousand and five hundred, that the Right Honorable The Earl of Clare had Subscribed towards the object Rupees (500;) five hundred, and that the Committee of the Education Society was authorised to advance the sum of Rupees (10,000,) ten thousand for which accommodation was to be afforded for 200 Children. Government have also consented to take (20) twenty Shares, Rupees (10,000) ten thousand.

2. *Resolved.* That a committee be appointed for the purpose of determining on the necessary measures to be adopted for erecting the proposed Church; and that they be fully empowered to collect and expend the Funds that have been, or may be subscribed or granted for the purpose; to the extent of the Funds; and that there be a Quorum.

3 *Resolved.* That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Managing Committee.

The Honorable Sir J Awdry,

Mr. Farish,	Major Dickinson,
Mr. Crawford,	Mr, M. DeVitre,
Mr. Bax,	Mr. Wedderburn,

4 *Resolved.* That the Reverend T. Carr, Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, be appointed a Member of the Committee; and that he be requested to act as Secratary: to which he readily assented.

5 *Resolved.* That Messrs. Remington & Co. be appointed Treasurers, to whom the Share holders be requested to pay their Subscriptions, and by whom Subscriptions for additional Shares will be received.

6 *Resolved.*—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. Crawford and the Rev. T. Carr for their Exertions in promoting this object.

7 *Resolved.*—That the proceedings of this Meeting, together with the Original Propositions and list of Share Holders, be published in the Newspapers of the Presidency.

8 *Resolved.*—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Sir J. Awdry for his conduct in chair.

J. W. AWDRY,
Chairman.

A Meeting having been held in the Vestry of St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday the 12th of January, 1831, at which the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided,

It was resolved unanimously,

1st. That the convenience of the Residents in Dyrah, and its neighbourhood would be promoted in a very important degree, by the Erection of a Church on the Plot of Ground adjoining the Schools of the Education Society.

2nd. That the Funds necessary to accomplish this object, might probably be raised by contributions in transferrable shares of five hundred Rupess [500] each.

3d. That the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wedderburn, Dr. Smyttan, and the Reverend T. Carr, be appointed a Provisional Committee to take measures to ascertain how far the plan now proposed is attainable.

4th. That it appears desirable to provide sittings, for a congregation of at least three hundred persons, exclusive of the Galleries.

The above Resolutions are now circulated to the European Society of Bombay, and persons desirous of supporting the proposed measure by taking shares, are requested to put down their names for such number of shares as they may wish to possess; to enable the Committee to ascertain the prospect there may be of carrying into effect the plan now submitted.

It is hoped, that if the above measure meets with support, the Duty will be performed by one of the Honorable Company's Chaplains.

It is proposed that the sittings be rented, and the proceeds applied to the Repairs, and Incidental Expences, of the Church, and that the Surplus be divided among the share holders: who of course are not entitled to sittings in the church exeept as renters.

Five Trustees will be elected by the Share Holders from among themselves, for the Management and General Regulation of the temporal affairs of the Church.

Vestry Room, St. Thomas's Church, Jan. 12th, 1831.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	2 shares
John Romer, Esq.	2 shares
William Newnham, Esq.	2 shares
James Sutherland, Esq.	1 share
Sir John Awdry,	2 shares
Sir Charles Malcolm,	1 share
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	1 share
Anthony Hammond, Esq.	1 share
James Farish, Esq.	1 share
E. C. Morgan, Esq.	1 share
Major Dickinson	1 share
Major Dunsterville	1 share
Colonel Whish	1 share
Revd. T. Carr	2 shares
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	1 share
J. L. Johnson, Esq.	1 share
G. Smyttan, Esq.	1 share
J. H. Crawford, Esq.	2 shares
M. DeVetre, Esq.	1 share
John Vaupell, Esq.	1 share
W. Fenwick, Esq.	1 share
Capt. Cogan	1 share
Colonel Goodfellow	1 share
C. Norris, Esq.	1 share
W. Hamilton Hart, Esq.	1 share
G. W. Anderson, Esq.	1 share
John Bax, Esq.	1 share

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Partridge, 18th Regt. N. I. from Asseerghur.

Assist. Surgeon A Gibson, Vaccinator from Concan.

Major A. Stock, 15th M. N. I. from Mahableshwer Hills.

Lieut. R. Lambert, 16th M. N. I. from do. do.

Ensign G. Peters, 14th Regt. N. I. from Kolapoor.

Surgeon J. Walker, Medical Stores, from Mahableshwar.

Capt. T. B. Jervis, Engineers, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. C. Anderson, staff, to Dapoolie.

Ensign A. Wardel, 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, Horse Artillery to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Dapoolie, on the 24th April, the Lady of Lieutenant John Skardon Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I., Acting Major of Brigade, Konkan, of a Son.

At Ahmednuggur, on Wednesday the 20th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Thos. Cleather, Qr. Mr. Golaundauze Bat. of Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on Friday the 22d April, Lieut. Graham James Graham, Adjutant 6th Regiment N. I. aged 25 years. In the steady performance of his duty, in the evenness of his temper, and in his honorable and straight forward conduct, he commanded the respect and regard of the Officers and men of the 6th Regt. N. I who sensible of their loss, mingle in but one feeling of sorrow at his untimely end.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Apr. 25th Ship Asia Felix, J. Caswell, Master, from Calcutta, left the 6th March, and the Pilot on the 16th do.

Passengers.—Dr. French, 4th Light Dragoons, Capt. Beyts, Country Service.

Do. Government Yacht Telica, Mr. St. Amour, in charge from Bancote.

DEPARTURES.

April 23d Arab Ship Fruzoo Ban, Amed Mahomed, Nacquedah, to Muscat.

Apr. 25th The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, William Denton, Esq. Acting Commander, to Malabar Coast.

Do. 28th Portuguese Ship Angelica, J. L. De Almeida, Master to Damaun.

Passengers—2 Portuguese.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Robert.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Hind, Glenelg, Caledonia, Bombay Castle, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad Asia, Felix.

PORTUGUESE.—Conde de Rio Pardo, St. Francisco de Paulo, Esperanco.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Bo. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Coote.

H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruizer.

CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

"In the name of the prophet——*Figs!*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by giving a place in your paper to the following statement.

In the *Government Gazette* of Monday the 14th March,* the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council expresses *his satisfaction at directing the following extract of an Order from the Court of Directors to be published, &c.*

Now from the satisfaction expressed by the Vice-President in being able to promulgate these orders to the service, an idea has generally prevailed that the Medical Service will benefit largely by an order so pompously set fort by the Court of Directors. The object of this letter is to show the nature and extent of the Court's liberality, which cannot but be properly appreciated and call forth the loyalty and gratitude of a branch of their service which appears to be so particularly honored and so much benefited by the fostering care and high liberality of their Hon'ble Masters.

A Surgeon's allowance at a Full Batta Station previous to this order.			A Surgeon's allowance at a Full Batta Station subsequent to this order.		
Pay	121	12 0	Pay	121	12 0
Major's Batta	486	4 6	Captain's Batta	182	10 0
Gratuity	36	0 0	Gratuity	36	0 0
Tentage	37	0 0	Tentage	37	8 0
Palkee allowance.	30	0 0	Medicalallowance.	300	0 0
Total	681	8 6	Total	677	14 0
			Minus by the new order	3	10 6

At a half-batta station a Surgeon is benefited by the new order to the amount of Rs. 143 1 6. Some half dozen Surgeons may by possibility benefit to this amount, and those generally have most arduous and harrassing duties to perform.

The allowance for men not belonging to the corps to which the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons is posted of 25 rupees per every 100 Europeans, and half that sum for 100 natives must be highly *satisfactory* indeed. I would beg to ask if any gentleman kept a pack of 100 pariah dogs, (leaving hounds out of the question) whether he could procure a Durian Tabees's services for twelve rupees eight annas a month to physic them.

An Assistant Surgeon *in charge of a corps* at a full-batta station will be benefited by the new order to the amount of 73 4, and at a half-batta station to the mount of 104 9:—sums totally inadequate to their services. At the half-batta stations not more than half a dozen at most can benefit by the new order, and but a very small proportion of the Assistant Surgeons at full-batta stations; leaving the remainder, about six-sevenths of the whole, to fatten upon their present most liberal salaries.

* Vide *India Gazette* of 15th March.

What the object of the framers of such an order could be, cannot be matter of doubt to any but those who believe that *great* men, and those in power, cannot descend to the commission of acts, to say the least, of an exceedingly questionable nature.

Never wishing to impose upon any one's credulity by humbug, I shall always feel delight in exposing it in others, of whatever rank of station.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A HARD-WORKED & ILL-PAID MEDICUS.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

"In the name of the Prophet—*Figs!*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—Nothing surely can be of more importance than that Government should be fully informed of the evils or injustice to which any portion of their servants is subject. Economy is good, but justice is better, since none knowing their rights will sit down quietly, and "hug oppression." Men are like stage coaches or beasts of burthen, and do not go the faster, or work the better for being over loaded. Again; stop you syce's pay, and see how long your horse will keep his condition. —cut your cook's tullub, and how long will he give you gravy soup? No Sir, it wont do; the Medical Service of India was furnished as it is, with men not inferior to their brethren in the service of His Majesty, by the decoy of better pay; and see how it has turned out. Have they been dealt fairly with? Answer me that. Would any of them have left their homes had their Hon'ble Masters told them what would be the scale of their present allowances? The system too is all wrong, and the Hon'ble Court must have known it to be so when they wrote as follows in a despatch dated 27th October 1824. "Vacancies in the Medical Board shall be filled up by *selection* from the Superintending Surgeons of such as shall be most distinguished for professional science and the zealous discharge of their duties; due regard being had to seniority in the service where the qualifications of the individuals appear to be adequate to the correct performance of the duties of the office." Without doubt the service would have been benefitted had this order been acted upon. It goes to encourage landable emulation and zeal and active exertion; but the sentiments expressed by Sir Thomas Munro in the Minute you republished lately may be applied to the case before me. He says "we cannot easily bring ourselves to take *much* interest in what we despise," and the state of our medical science, I much fear, is superior to all argument in directly proving the low estimation in which it has been held. Nothing is so painful as an obligation, and no remedy so easy as to forget it [illegible] and therefore perhaps it is, that whatever would bring back the names of Broughton and Hamilton to memory, would be painful. The Hon'ble Court are largely indebted to the medical profession. But to the subject. The service have no representative at home or here. Captain S**** to be sure was a friend of the late Doctor G***'s and took care of the G——memorial, but as I write before memory has had time to forget, I need not say what were the motives which actuated the latter, or how much the service owes to both. Their services however are duly appreciated, although they have neither gained for the Service-Medical a Knight nor Companion of the Bath! The gentlemen in the Medical Service want a friend at Court, and Government are as much in want of a public officer belonging to their body, on whom it could confidently rely. Without such a *link* the Medical Service cannot prosper, but that it *ever* existed where is the proof? The only Secretary the Service could boast of was Leny, and there are I hear many letters written by him which it would not have injured his successors to have studied. He had seen a great deal of service in the field, and had the confidence of the Commander in Chief, and I never heard that he found any difficulty in doing justice to merit, nor, *fond of money as he was*, that he deemed none fit for office but himself.

The evil of a gradation List has been experienced in the Army as well as in the Medical Service; but in the former it has been obviated, and not only is selection resorted to, but the Invalid Establishment opens the gate to a chapel of ease.

Whilst drones can get into power* without any trouble save that of waxing old, while zeal can be checked, and talent and judgment be misrepresented; what can the Government know individually or collectively of those whose knowledge cannot be scanned by any but their own order? The evil may not *always* exist, but the system is open to it. The Army *have* a connecting link in the Military Secretary to Government, and Government becoming acquainted with the talents and principles of that officer, know how safely they can rely upon his judgment and honor. The Medical Service having no such connection, their Secretary may be unfit for office, and the Government think him a wonder! What the Secretaries of the Medical Board *have* considered to be a never-to-be-neglected duty, the Military Secretary could inform you, and whether they have neglected "*number one*," their brethren in the service need not to be told.

Were I asked on the present occasion of disappointed hopes to give my advice, I should say, Let your prayer, gentlemen, be equality with your brother in the service your king and country, with such [illegible] ment of the *periods* of serving, as, on consideration of your confinement to a fo[illegible] and ungenial climate your Hon'ble Masters in their wisdom may determine.

By His Majesty's Warrant no surgeon can be advanced in the several grades, but after certain periods of service in that below, whilst *you* have no claims for civil or other appointments as the army list will shew.† Length of service therefore as preventing supercession, is very preferable to a gradation list, by which in addition to evils before adverted to, a favourite might be at a civil station all his life, or receiving the emoluments of private practice in Calcutta, or be secretary to your Board and at the age of fifty slip into a superindteving surgeoncy, and hence be called to regulate the medical duties of an Army!!‡ You have no friend at Court, or you would not be compelled to subscribe to the Millitary Fund on unequal terms with your brother officers. If any of you should live to a hundred, you could neverleave a wife and young family as well provided for as an officer who had only subscribed to it half the time. You are told, but can you believe it?—that this is just, *because* you are not *called* upon to subscribe to the superior rank. True as that may be, you ought to have the option as you have the right. To be just, however, towards *all* who subscribe, the Pensions of the Military Fund should be regulated according to the amount of the irregularity of their promotions, and of the great luck of some who come out years after them: and yet, when they opened a fund for the benefit of their wives and children, instead of checking, they extended the evil, rank alone determining the pensions.

I did not intend when I took up the pen, to say five words on the subject, but it is exciting; for the pay of Medical Officers is thoguht already too great by many a half-batta sufferer, *because* it is a little more than his own! The value however of medical knowledge and of the offices they are called on to perform, seems more duly appreciated by His Majesty's servants than by your Hon'ble Masters, nor is it to be wondered at, and I need not say why, since the thing is not uncommon. Even the Nobles were jealous of the *craft* when our Gentleman King was about to make a Peer of Halford; and therefore I am not astounded when I observe any little jealousies shew themselves towards the members of a profession who if worth any thing, are worth more tha[illegible] are generally thought of. Were I to [illegible] that the Inspector General of Hospitals [illegible] 1st Member of the Bo[illegible] be a Peer how very droll would be the exp[illegible] of many who think themselves Lords a[illegible]

No! ask it not, ask it not, dear Doctor *Halford*
If naught but a Peerage can gladden thy life,
And if young Master Halford as yet is too small for't,
Sweet Doctor! we'll make a *she* Peer of thy Wife.

Who thought I should end my scrawl with Tommy Moore? but if there be any thing I have scribbled you can take a hint from, in advocating the cause of many in whose fate I have much, but no self-interest, you are welcome to it, and

I am, your's &c.
India Gaz. Ap. 1st. A. B. C.

CAPE.

By information lately received from Mauritius, we learn, that the French Embassy, which had been sent about three months ago to the Queen of Madagascar, to propose terms of accommodation, has failed in its object. It seems that the Malagasy had sternly resolved not to concede any portion of their country to the claims of the French Government; and having proved too powerful for the French Division, which made its attack on Foule Pointe, Tamatave, &c. in the autumn of last year, they probably feel confirmed in their determination to oppose the pretended rights of the French to establish settlements in their country. They have repeatedly expressed their readiness to be on good terms with the French, and to carry on a trade with them, (as indeed with any other country,) that may be mutually advantageous, but they claim *their soil* as their own;—they love it, as the inheritance they have received from their fathers;—and, in defending it, they have resolved rather to perish, than to acknowledge the right of foreign occupancy.

* Your correspondent "UMBRA" truly says, "indolence is the besetting sin of the service, and the bane of the country." Let me add, it is taught by the example of grey-beards, who, however idle or unjust, look to authority for support, under all circumstances. Let Government inquire into the grounds of the various reports made and the changes recommended by the Superintending Surgeons of the medical duties of Calcutta, and it will then learn how often the General Hospital, &c. &c. have been visited, and unless the superior perform *his* duty, the subordinates will not theirs. Unless he *knows* his duty, they will be idle or contemptuous; *ergo*, to remove the cause or indolence, bad exemples must be swept away.

† Long employments in-active, arduous, or responsible duties, are said to give *claims*, what are they in the scale of patronage? Strive therefore to establish *rights*:

‡ I have heard it said, that the Field Surgeon selected for the division against Nepaul, I believe under General Wood, had never seen a shot fired in actual service. If true, what were his claims? At the moment a Superintending Surgeon was wanted for Arracan, during the Burmah war, the next for promotion was P. who got off by being Secretary to the Medical Board; T. resigned, and the 1st Member of the Board tried to get off his brother (*next to T.*) but he died, and S. went to sea; but theer was no one sent after the detah of G. but T—r, as well as I remember, was left in charge. Attempts were once made to admit persons into the Board who had never seen any service out of Calcutta, and I remember also a controversy in the *Calcutta Journal*, some years ago, on this subject. The service therefore should endeavour to obtain equal laws as well as equal pay with King's Surgeons. In that service an Assistant Surgeon of yesterday would not have been made Apothecary General, Surgeon to the Governor General, &c. as Able was. The Honorable Court did not approve: but no remonstrance it seems was made by the Surgeons against the injustice. A clear and short prayer is now called for; and let me say, if the Court were not appealed to *after* "the famous order of November. 1828," the censure passed upon the Court is unjust, and their regard for their medical servants has been needlessly questioned. Let this be looked to.

It appears that the French are extremely chagrined by the repulse their Embassy has met with, and declare that they will bring down vengeance on the heads of the Malagasy! It remains to be seen what they will really attempt, and how far they will really succeed. Hitherto their efforts have only exposed their mistaken calculation of the forces, the bravery, and the talents of the Natives of Madagascar. And unquestionably, unless a far more powerful armament be sent from Europe than has yet appeared in Madagascar, the Malagasy, while too wary to slumber at the post of danger, may indulge a smile in the conscientiousness of their own security.

At present Madagascar contains twenty two great provinces. Rochon gives some account of twenty-eight as existing in his time. It is not difficult to account for this difference. It is probable that in some instances the minor divisions of a province may have been reckoned by mistake for independent provinces themselves. Most of the provinces have three or four great divisions, and these again have numerous subdivisions. Ankova, for example, consists of the three districts of Imerina, Immamo, and Vonizongo, and each of these contain several smaller divisions. It may also be remarked that in some instances a province is divided into North and South, as in the Betsileo and countries; and this circumstance created an appearance of a much greater number of distinct and independent districts than actually existed.

The following is a list of the twenty-two provinces of which Madagascar now consists:—Ankova is near the centre of the Island. In this province Tananarivo is situated, the capital of Radama's empire. East of Ankova is Ankay, or, as sometimes called Antankay. This is the district of the people called Bezanozano. Bordering on this province, and stretching eastward, and then lying along the coast, are the three districts of Tamatavy, Mahavelona, and Ivongo, associated under the general name of Betsimisaraka. North of Ivongo, are Maroa, and Vohemara. To the North of Ankova and south-west of Maroa is Antsianaka, to the west of which is Iboina, the north Sakalava country, and Ambongo is situated to the south of Iboina. Menabe, or south Sakalava country, occupies a large extent of sea coast from Ambongo to the province of Fiarenana. From thence to the south-eastern point of the island, are Mahafaly and Androy. Anosy runs northward of Androy, bordering on which is the large county of Vangaidrano. To the north of this are, Matitanana, Anteva, and Betanimena on the east, which last joins the district of Tamatavy, the most southern of the three united divisions called Betsimisaraka. There are also three interior provinces; Betsileo, occupying a vast space of country between Menabi, on the west, and Anteva and Matitanana on the east; and Ibara and Tsienimbalala, lying between Fiarenana and Mahafaly on the west, Vangaidrano and Anosy to the east.

ANECDOTE OF RADAMA.

Cape Town, 4th October, 1830.

TO THE EDITOR: SIR,—Your notice in the *Advertiser* of the 3d instant, of the "Campbellites," a new Sect sprung up in Scotland, is sufficiently amusing. The age of miracles revived! The gift of tongues restored! When will Imposture cease? Just when people are sufficiently rational to apply to all such extravagant pretensions an appropriate test,—Just when men will think before they believe.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.

One would scarcely have thought that in this age of "Improvement," of "Demonstration," and of "Inductive Philosophy," 2,000 persons, including members of the Bar and of the Scottish Church, could have been so easily betrayed in Edinburgh, into such wild illusions.

Perhaps a gentle hint might be offered applicable to all such instances, from the conduct of the late Radama, Sovereign of Madagascar, in a case of Imposture, of which he afforded a demonstrated and salutary *expose* a few years before his lamented decease. Allow me to mention the anecdote so highly characteristic of that enlightened chieftain.

It had been reported to Radama, that a man at a short distence from his capital, Tananarivo, professed himself to be divinely inspired, able to discover secrets, and to foretel future events. Radama sent for him, and received him at the gate of his residence with much parade,—the female singers clapping their hands, in the native style, and exclaiming, "God is come, God is come." The King sent to ask him, what might be his "fady," his religious observance, and what he was able to do. He stated in reply, that every thing "unclean," was forbidden, and could not be suffered to approach him, and that he possessed the power of discovering secrets, and of disclosing futurity. "Well," replied Radama, "I am neither very clean, nor very dirty; can I approach you?" "Certainly," said the Impostor. He went to him, "and now," said the king, "there is a piece of gold buried near the house, and we have been unsuccessful in our search for it. Point out to me where it is, and then I shall believe in your pretensions and confess that you are a God."

The poor fellow trembled,—fixed on one spot, then on another, all in vain; five or six places were tried, still without success. "Ah, Ah!" said Radama, "he's an impostor,—he's deceiving the people, and robbing the poor of their pence;" and with that, he ordered some of his guards in attendance to fetch a stick and inflict an immediate punishment on the convicted deceiver. The order was obeyed, and no arts nor pretensions could save the man from a severe castigation. Having suffered thus for his folly, the King ordered him to be led away to "Ambohipotsy," the Tyburn of the Capital, and then to be beheaded. He was immediately conducted to the fatal spot, in full expectation of an ignominious death. A second messenger was dispatched—and delivered him when he had arrived near the place of execution—"Put him in irons, and let him be made to work,—the first order was intended only to frighten him out of his tricks." He was accordingly put in irons and banished to a distance from Tananarivo, where he remained at the time of the King's decease.

The tale was rapidly circulated through the Country, and combined with the then increasing diffusion of Education, tended to check the influence of similar impostors.

I am, Sir, &c. F.

MADAGASCAR.

GENERAL NOTICE OF MADAGASCAR.

(From the South African Advertiser.)

On the subject of the general features of Madagascar, it may be remarked, that the Mountain Scenery is perhaps the first object that strikes the attention of a Traveller. Mountains and hills traverse the island in all directions; "intersected by ridges and valleys, and where nature, abandoned to its own fertility, presents the most singular and varied productions;" "and where" as Rochon continues to remark, "the traveller is often struck with terror and surprise on viewing those awful precipices, the summits of which are covered with trees, as ancient, perhaps, as the world."

The mountains of Madagascar do not rise to any great elevation. Few of them exceed 500 to 1,000 feet from the base to the summit. But as the land rises towards the interior of the country, the elevation of the mountains there, above the level of the sea, is considerably greater than the height just specified. The summits of some of these mountains cannot be less than 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Few exact admeasurements have yet been attempted, but the highest mountains in the Island are thought to be, Angaro, near Ambatomanga, in Imerina; Ankaratra, S. boundary of Ankova; Andringitra, in Imerina, N. N. W. of Tananarivo; and Iangora (called also Vigarora) in the Northern extremity of Madagascar.

A chain of mountains is laid in most of the maps hitherto published, running North and South throughout the Island. There does not, however, appear sufficient authority for this; and the range called Ambohitsmena is probably merely the Vohidrazana, a section of the great forest of Alamazaotra, stretching to the West of Betanimena. Ambohitsmena is a name not known in the Island, and has probably been given to the part of the country now specified by Europeans visiting there. The word signifies, "At the red villages."

The hills of Madagascar run not only North and South, but East and West; and hence it would be impossible to traval from any point in the North of the Island to the South, without crossing several mountains or ranges of mountains; and the same remark may be applied to a journey from the East to the West.

A margin of low and level country extends along the Eastern Coast of the Island, varying in width from 10 to 30 or 40 miles, and on the Western side, varying from 50 even to 100. Within the circumference of this margin the whole country, with some exceptions in the Sakalva and Betsileo provinces, is diversified with hills, of greater or less elevation, interjacent vallies, large forests, savannahs, rivers, and lakes.

"The forests contain a prodigious variety of most beautiful trees, such as palms of every kind, ebony, wood for dying, bamboos of an enormous size, and orange and lemon trees."

Such is Rochon's concise account of the forests. It is to be hoped that many years will not pass by without a far more complete and scientific investigation of these forests than has yet been attained. The difficulties to be encountered in exploring them are incalculable, arising partly from the quantities of underwood which entangle the path at almost every step, and the abundance of enormous parasitical plants, which frequently bind several whole trees into one dense, impervious mass. No small danger also arises to the Botanist, from the extreme insalubrity of these forests, where no air freely circulates, and where the most noxious exhalations arise from the decayed vegetable matter, moistened by periodical rains, and yet never exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

The four principal forests are Alamazaotra, Ifohara, Bemarana, and Betsimihisatia. All these, however, have their points of union one with another. It is indeed believed that one immense belt or zone of forest might be traced in the Island. It may be supposed to commence at the Northern point, to proceed on the Eastern side of Madagascar down to the South—to cross the Southern extremity, and from thence to proceed upwards, along the Western side of the Island, till it reaches the Northern Point. Occasionally it is interrupted in its course, particularly in the Sakalava country. And it assumes different names in the different provinces and districts through which it passes.

Amidst these forests are found several immense Caverns, which are often frequented in times of war as places of retreat, and at other times are used by brigands for concealing themselves and their booty. Their precise situation is seldom known, excepting by those natives who reside in the immediate vicinity of them. A curious instance of the extent and of the use made of these caverns was met with a few years ago:—Radama, with a large body of forces, entered the Sakalava country to make war upon the King of that part of the Island, Ramitraha. In the conclusion of the war, he married that Chieftain's daughter, Rasalina. Some time afterwards, referring to the circumstances of war, Rasalina remarked to an English Officer, who had accompanied Radama, "We saw you during your whole march, and observed all your movements in search of us; we were near you in the woods, and concealing ourselves in our caverns, where, on one occasion, you actually marched over our heads, without ever imagining we were so near."

The Vallies, which run between the numerous hills and mountains of Madagascar, are among the most beautiful objects which the face of the country presents. They are generally well irrigated either by natural or artifical means, and exhibit to great advantage the principal scenes of the industry of the inhabitants. They usually afford a most luxuriant vegetation to repay the labor of cultivation. They abound with rice, the staple food of the island. They yield also abundance of bananas, sugar cane, and maize, with numerous other vegetables. In the rainy season they are clothed with a rich and abundant verdure, exhilirating in a high degree, amidst the wildness and sterility of much of the surrounding scenery. The most extensive valleys in the Island are Betsa, in the Sakalva country; and Ambolo, in Anosy.

The Rivers of Madagascar are numerous, and many of them of considerable width. The largest of them are on the Western side of the Island, proceeding from the interior of the country, till they fall into the sea. These are the Sambaho, which passes through the province of Ambongo, and falls into the sea, south of Cape St. Andrew, called Malagasy Jantsamia; the Betsiboka, which passes through Iboina and falls into the Sea West of Majanga. It is this River which the Ikiopa joins at Marovoy, a military post, and where it loses its own name in the united course of the Betsiboka. The Ikiopa takes its rise in the South of Angavo, and afterwards waters and fertilises the rich neighbourhood of Tananarivo. The Mansiatre is also an extensive river on the West, falling into the sea, at a bay of the same name, and North of Morandavo. The Mititanana is a fine river on the East, and which for its supposed sanctity, or for the veneration paid to it, by some of the natives, may be called, the Ganges of Madagascar.

There are also numerous other Rivers, but all of them far less favourable for the purposes of trade and commerce than a traveller might, on a first impression, be induced to expect, from their magnitude. In some instances the same river forms extensive cascades in different stages of its course towards the ocean; in other instances the descent, though not forming a cascade, is too rapid, and the current too strong, to admit of safe navigation; and in most cases the entrance of this river into the sea is choked up by sand. The crocodile is an inhabitant of all the rivers. Fish is not abundant in them.

Some of the Lakes in Madagascar are large. They afford most delightful scenery. Their banks are clothed with endless verdure and beauty. Some of them are employed in conveying the produce of the adjoining lands to the coast, for sale and exportation. For this purpose the natives construct their canoes, any of which is large enough to carry twenty bags of rice, each bag forming about one man's load. The most considerable lakes in the Island are Inotry, North of Fiarenana; Imanangoro, in Antsianaka; Safe, in Ambongo; Imania, in the Sakalva country, (being about one hundred miles in lenth, though not more than one in breadth). Sarirlaka, (signifying, "image of the flood,") West of the Forest of Bemarana; Anosive, South of Tamatave; Ivavongy, in Betanimena; and Iasy, in Imamo, famous for its fish.

The principal Cataracts are, Talaviana, in the district of Tamatave; Farahantsana, about 30 miles West of Tananarivo; Ifits, half a day's journey from Ivondro; Jandrianavomby in Betanimena; and Moavana in Mahavelona. None of these, however, correspond with the magnificent descriptions which various writers have given of them.

Many of the Towns and Villages are built on the summits of eminences. Such situations, from the difficulty of access, are not a little inconvenient, both to their inhabitants and to visitors. But that difficulty of access seems to have been the very reason of their selection, in perference to other sites,—principally for the sake of greater security in times of war. And as most of the low ground is found unfavourable to health, in consequence of the stagnant waters, marshes, &c. in their vicinity, rising grounds and summits of hills, recommend themselves, on account of their salubrity. In the central parts of the Island, the highst hills, and those most obviously difficult of access, were purposely chosen, in former times, as sites of villages. Some of these have ceased to be occupied; but they bespeak the remains of an cient settlements, and particularly of tombs,—to the careful erection and durability of which the Malagasy have always directed great attention. The hope of having a good Tomb to be placed in, after death, is, with the natives of Madagascar, a grand source of happiness through life. Some years hence these spots may afford ample enjoyment to the Malagasy Antiquarian, and hours of laborious and learned research may be expected on subjects and inquiries which could now be elucidated without a moment's difficulty or hesitation.

During the last few years, as the Natives have apprehended less danger from sudden and hostile attacks, and as they have felt the growing security afforded by the subjection of the Island to one government, the situations formerly chosen as sites of vallies, have been gradually relinquished, and several towns have been built on comparatively low grounds, and more immediately in the neighbourhood of the rice plantations.

The old sites have however something of a sacred character attached to them in the feelings of the Malagasy. Their altars are there, and thither they frequently ascend to offer sacrifices to the shades of their mouldering ancestors.

The Population of the Island has been variously estimated. About four millions has been the general calculation. There is reason to believe this amount is not overrated. It would probably be a nearer approximation to accuracy to say, from four millions and a half to five millions. In the comparative numbers of male and female inhabitants, it is said, the females greatly preponderate. This may perhaps be satisfactorily accounted for by referring to the dreadful waste of the lives of the men during the wars—the intestine wars which have so gererally prevailed in the Island.

The gross amount of population, though large, is still limited compared with what Madagascar is capable of maintaining. With little difficulty five times the number of its inhapitants might find sustenance. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of good land, contiguous to streams and rivers, remain yet unappropriated, uncultivated, and of course unproductive; but which, if required, could easily be turned to account. Between Ankova and the Sakalva country, are also numerous herds of wild cattle. And Madagascar has no beasts of prey to alarm the fearful settler—no lion nor tiger—no hyæna nor wolf—no rhinoceros nor hippopotamus,—nothing of the kind; a few harmless monkeys and hogs in the woods, and the wild cattle, without horns, just mentioned, are nearly all that can be termed wild. That with so many advantages the Island should not be more populous, can only be accounted for by the former prevalence of the Slave Trade—the horrid practice of Infanticide—Trials by an ordeal of Poison—the destructive nature of certain Diseases in the Island—and the fatal Wars which have been maintained from one age to another. Amidst so many circumstances destructive to human life, it is perhaps rather a matter of astonishment that so large a population should be found in Madagascar, than that it is not greater.

Conformably to the early history of all uncivilized countries, Madagascar has been, from time immemorial, divided into a number of petty kingdoms, or independent provinces. Between many of these, and their respective hostile and rival chieftains, wars have been incessant. For the most part, however, these hostile attacks have been made rather for the purpose of plunder and by way of reprisal and retaliation, than with any direct view to acquire an augmentation of territory, or to reduce the whole Island under one government. The latter was the aim of Radama; and that he pursued his measures with eminent success, and with equal advantage to the country itself, are now matters of historical fact. Had he lived a few years longer, there can be little doubt Madagascar would have formed one consolidated and powerful empire. Several of the provinces he conquered; others submitted to him without opposition; and none were in a condition to contend with him for the palm of victory. That he had been so successful, Radama was under deep obligations to the friendship and assistance of the British Government, for which he always cherished the highest feelings of gratitude and respect.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—In the sitting of the Congress yesterday a letter was read from M. Van de Weyer, announcing that, having been absent on a foreign mission at the time when the Provinsional Government resigned its powers into the hands of the Congress, he had not been able to sign the act of resignation, but he perfectly coincided in the measure, and had made a declaration to that effect to his colleagues previous to his departure.

A letter from M. Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst Inspector General of the civic guards of Belgium, stated that, being frequently called by his duty to different parts of the Kingdom, he could seldom attend the sittings of the Congress, and consequently resigned his seat.

The President having inquired when M. Van de Weyer should be received, to tender an account of his mission to London, it was decided that he should be immediately admitted. M. Van de Weyer then rose, and spoke as follows:—

"I did not expect that I should have the honour of rendering to day an account of my mission, and am about to speak almost without being prepared. I arrived in England on the 4th of the present month. On landing at Dover I became acquainted with the speech from the throne. The hostile complexion of this document induced me to suspend my proceedings till the General opinion upon it was apparent, in Parliament as well as among the people. I remained passive for three days, entering, nevertheless, into private communication with some members of the opposition. I must confess to you, Gentlemen, that your cause did not enjoy any great popularity in England. I stated all the facts that preceded, as well as those that attended and followed, our glorious revolution. Public

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opinion soon became manifest. Three days after my arrival, Mr. Hobhouse, an opposition member, introduced me to Lord Aberdeen. After laying before him the state of the country, I put to him in plain and direct terms the question, whether England had come to a definitive resolution not to interfere. His Lordship replied, that England, in concert with other powers, would endeavour to cause the treaties to be respected, and to maintain the tranquillity of Europe, doing all that was consistent with its own honour and interests. I did not hesitate to answer that this resolution appeared to me to amount to a declaration that England would interfere; and, in conformity with my instructions, I declared that Belgium was determined to repel all intervention, whether by force or diplomacy. I added, that we had not our independence to conquer, it was already won—that Belgium had now only to maintain it, and that she would maintain it at all risks——that one event only could induce her to deviate from this resolution, namely, Intervention; and in that case she would throw herself into the arms of a neighbouring Power.—Lord Aberdeen replied that England was acting in accord with France, as well as other Powers. He alluded to the mission of M. Gendebien to France. I thought it right to answer with the frankness characteristic of the nation I had the honour to represent. I declared to his Lordship that my instructions were identically the same. He said that we were in contradiction to each other; for that M. Gendebien had spoken of offering the Crown to the Duke de Nemours. I denied the fact, and explained the proceedings of M. Gendebien. I declared that the Provisional Government had not taken any positive step as to the new order of things to be established in Belgium, nor could it do so, since it had just convoked a National Congress. Nevertheless, the Government conceived itself justified in preparing for alternatives; and, supposing that public opinion should be in favour of a Monarchy, and that it might become necessary to chuse a King, I thought it prudent to ascertain the disposition of the Court of France, as well as of other Courts- but between this step and the offer of the Crown there was an immense distance—This conference lasted for three hours. My mission was fulfilled. One of my fellow-countrymen informed me of the arrival of the Prince of Orange, and that he had expressed a wish to see me. I replied that I could not in my character of Envoy from the Provisional Government, accept the Prince's invitation, but that I could converse with him as a private citizen. He fixed the time for our interview. On the following day I waited upon the Prince, and held a long conversation with him. I laid before him most candidly and fully the opinions of men in Belgium. He asked me if I thought he had any hopes of success in the Congress. I replied, that, in my opinion, he lost all chance.—(Bravo! and some murmurs.)—I added, that I myself conceived, that if even the Congress should be in his favour, he could not without danger make his appearance in Belgium, and that it would be imprudent for him to attempt it. This answer, which it was my duty to give him, no doubt was not only disagreeable but painful. He asked me if I should make our conversation public. I replied, that, in my quality of Envoy, I should not make any communications to the English public, but that in Belgium my duty would not allow me to conceal any thing from my fellow-citizens. I felt I could not decline this interview with the Prince, not only because he had been a Belgian Prince, but because he was unfortunate. He entered into long details as to his conduct in Belgium, which he justified, and explained the circumstances of his residence at Antwerp, and his departure from thence. This interview was the only one. I did not conceive it consistent with the dignity of the Belgic people to solicit an audience of any one of the English Cabinet; but the next morning I was informed by the same person, that the Duke of Wellington would be glad to see me, to converse upon the state of affairs in Belgium. I accepted the invitation of his Grace and went to him the following day. The declaration of the Duke of Wellington was more precise and categorical than that of Lord Aberdeen. Five days had elapsed since my interview with his Lordship, and discussions had taken place in Parliament. Mr. Hobhouse had given notice of a motion on the affairs of Belgium, and therefore it was that the answer of his Grace was so precise and categorical. He declared to me *upon his honour* that England would not in any manner interfere in our affairs, and that the Powers were desirous of seeing Belgium adopt a Government calculated to maintain the peace and tranquillity of Europe. That as to France, they would prevent all union. I replied that in case of intervention France would be our plank of salvation. This plank, said his Grace, would be the signal of your ruin, as it would give rise to a European war. I took the liberty of telling him that this general war would produce great evil to the Governments of Europe, but none to the people. The Duke talked to me on the composition of the Congress, the first returns to which were known. He approved the choice of several Deputies, and told me that the characteristics of that Assembly would be wisdom and moderation. The result of my several conferences amounted to an assurance that there would be no intervention. I thought it my duty to wait upon Mr. Hobhouse, who asked me if his motion would be of any service. I replied, that I considered it so far necessary, that it was indispensable to compel the Ministry to declare, in the face of the Country and of Europe, what they had said in private. I had afterwards frequent conferences with several Members of the Opposition. I explained to them minutely all our grievances, and I have now the conviction that we may rely upon the sympathy of England, and that our revolution will be no longer calumniated. It is thus that my mission terminated. I took leave of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, and hastened to return to my place among you."—(Reiterated applause.)

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN SKELETON.

The parish of Plumstead, in Kent, has been kept in a state of uncommon excitation for several days past, in consequence of the discovery of a human skeleton, buried in a part of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. For some months past the work of extending the arsenal has been carrying on, and the convicts from the hulks at Woolwich have been employed in excavating a large plot of ground, for the purpose of making foundations for some store houses that are intended to be built. The convicts, who are under the command of Capt. Williams, whilst thus employed, one day last week discovered a human skeleton, quite entire; they instantly gave information to their overseer and he directed that it should not be removed till some of the authorities connected with the arsenal had seen it. Consequently, the circumstance was made known to Dr. Harris, Mr. Marsh of the dispensary belonging to the establishment, and several other gentlemen, who repaired immediately to the spot, and the skeleton was immediately conveyed to the surgery in the arsenal for inspection. It was found under ground, at a depth of about three feet six inches, lying upon a piece of plank about a foot wide. The teeth were in a high state of preservation, and the set was complete. On the right side of the skull there was a small hole, which is supposed to have been inflicted with some pointed instrument. From the appearance of the bones, the beauty of the teeth, and formation of the hands, it is supposed to be the skeleton of a female, of about 20 or 22 years of age; but the fact of the sex is left in some doubt, as part of the pelvis is destroyed. From the appearance of the bones, it is believed that the body had been buried at least 30 years.

Immediately after the discovery was made, an investigation was set on foot to endeavour, if at all possible, to trace out the manner in which the body had been there deposited. It appears, upon inquiry, that the ground has been the property of Government for the last 29 years, and had been kept inclosed as waste. Previous to its coming in possession of Government, it was in the occupation of a Mr. Marshall, one of the clerks in the Ordnance Department, whose residence was pulled down about twelve years since. At the time the spot of ground was the garden. It being the decided opinion of the professional gentlemen, that the bones, from their state, had been deposited 30 years ago, an old plan of the plot of ground, made at that time, and in possession of Mr. Dell of the Ordnance Department, was referred to, when, upon minute examination, it was ascertained that on the precise spot where the skeleton was found, stood some stabling belonging to a farmer named Harwood, who is long since dead, and only one nephew, who resides at Plumstead, survives. However nothing could be obtained from him to solve the mystery in which the affair is enveloped. One old man, who worked in the arsenal about 13 years ago, states that at that period, a man named Smith, now a resident in the parish, who was at that time in the employ of Mr. Marshall, upon being asked one morning "if there was any news stirring?" he replied "no, none that I am aware of, only our servant maid has run away from us." This man, who is between 70 and 80 years of age, was sent for before the Magistrates, and questioned as to whether he made such an observation, and whether he was in possession of any information respecting the disappearance of any female at that period? When he denied altogether having made use of such an observation, and declared he was totally ignorant of any fact that would lead to a solution of the mystery, as he was never aware of any person, male or female, having been missed from the neighbourhood, at that time, or at any other. The same inquiries have been instituted throughout the parish, but without any fact being obtained in development of the circumstances.—*Morning Herald, Oct. 20.*

MISCELLANEA.

We are glad to find, by a letter from Rio de Janeiro, that the Emperor of Brazil is at length seriously occupied in endeavouring to bring about the abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions; and, although we could have wished to attribute this step to humane considerations, rather than to the dread which the Emperor is said to entertain of the increasing slave population, we shall not be particular as to the motive so that the end be accomplished. The Emperor saw an instance of the ferocity of the slaves in Rio de Janeiro a few years ago, when they were let loose by his brutal Ministers upon the wretched Irishmen and Germans who had been deluded to Brazil, which ought to have warned him of the use to which such a force might one day be put for the destruction of his own power; and, if it be true, as stated in our letter, that after the late unfortunate quarrel between the officers and crew of a French ship and the Brazilians, the slaves were again turned loose with knives in their hands, and with an offer of freedom to every slave who should kill a Frenchman, the Emperor has had another lesson of precaution read to him which he would be mad not to profit by. The slave population in Brazil at this moment, is so numerous and so profligate, that any faction who might chuse to put rum into the mouths, and knives in the hands of the slaves, would be able to overawe, not only the peaceable inhabitants of the large towns, but also the authorities appointed by the Emperor. Don Pedro will, therefore, in obeying the voice of humanity by putting an end to the slave trade, at the same time promote his own safety; for if the slave population remain as it now is, and he be not brute enough to make it the instrument of his own power, there is reason to fear that it will be made by others the means of his destruction. Those who have read Walsh's account of the horrible atrocities of these wretched beings when they were allowed by the Brazilian Ministers to murder and mutilate the unfortunate Irish and Germans, will agree with us as to the necessity of a change, and that the sooner it is made the better. The story relative to the French officers and sailors, rests at present upon the authority of a Brazilian newspaper. The source is suspicious, and will we are confident, prove to have been false The French have not the character which this account would fix upon them. There must have been gross provocation on the part of the Brazilians; and the truth, when told, will probably redound to the credit, rather than the disgrace of the party who are now described as the aggressors.—(Courier.)

We are glad to perceive that Ministers are warmly seconded every where on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Meetings are every where announced, and some of great importance have already taken place. Whatever may be the feeling of the possessors of borough property in England on this question, the municipal authorities of Scotland are now manifesting a willingness to divest themselves of their authority in favour of their fellow-citizens. The Magistrates and Council of the city of Glasgow, assembled in Council on the 3d instant, passed a series of admirable resolutions, condemnatory of the existing state of the franchise, and recommending an improvement of the elective system. "The Members for Burghs, they say, are chosen by the Magistrates and Council, who, in general, nominate their own successors, and form only a small part of the community;" and they observe farther, "that his Majesty's Ministers having announced themselves favourable to an improvement of the elective system, this Corporation now deem it their duty thus publicly to come forward with a coincident expression of sentiment." A meeting at Dumfries, attended by the Magistrates, and almost every inhabitant of respectability, has also passed a series of resolutions in favour of Reform. A meeting of the inhabitants of the burgh of Dumbarton, called by the Provost on the 1st December, passed a series of strong resolutions. It became Glasgow, a city containing a population of upwards of 200,000, to set the example to the other towns in Scotland.—(*Chronicle, Dec. 7*)

A paragraph, taken from the *National*, has been making the round of the Journals, stating, that Charles X. will not remain in Edinburgh, but will repair to the states of the Church. We can state, on the very best authority, that this is another of the many gratuitous fictions which have been circulated about his Majesty.—(Caledonia Mercury.)

We have just seen a letter from a gentleman in Rosshire, mentioning a report that the Ex-King of France had applied to J. A. S. Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, for Brahan Castle as a residence. The Castle is situated in a beautiful sequestered spot, not far from the town of Dingwall, and is about a dozen miles from this town. The house is large and commodious, but is in a state of great disrepair—(Inverness Courier.)

Earl Jermyn, eldest son of the Marquis of Bristol, is on the point of marriage with Lady Katherine Manners, third daughter of the Duke of Rutland. Previous to the creation of the Marquisate his Lordship was known as Lord Harvey.—(Court Journal.)

Mr. Swabey, the Police Magistrate at Union Hall, has resigned, and his situation was immediately filled up in favour of one of the late Lord Chancellor's secretaries.—(Standard.)

We are sory to state the failure of an eminent East India house. Their debts are reported at about £100,000.—(Globe.)

We understand that a forgery in the transfer of stock to the amount of £1,700, caused by one of the clerks getting a person to personate his aunt, was discovered this morning at the Bank of England.—(Globe.)

We hear that Crockford has offered to sell his Club-house in St. James's Street, at a loss of £20,000; and it is rumoured that the *University* and *Oxford* and *Cambridge* Clubs are to unite and occupy the house. This plan would cement one good and popular Club of 1,500 members, and in such case the *Literary Union* Club would, no doubt, take the University house in Suffolk Street.—(Sunday Times.)

Mathews, the comedian, who has for a length of time been labouring under a severe nervous affection, by which he has been incapacitated from resuming his professional avocations at the Adelphi, has derived great advantage from the sea breezes at Brighton.—(Post.)

On Friday, a military officer, who had joined Lord Middleton's hounds on the turnpike road near Bingham, dropped his purse, containing thirty pounds. The purse was found by a little boy, who restored it to the owner, and received from, as the reward of his him, honesty, *one penny?*—(Stamford Mercury.)

AN ORIGINAL.—Sir John Danvers was as well known in Bath as the Mayor or the Pump-room; his dress, his manners, and his apophthegms, were equally notorious; and no man perhaps in England enjoyed so extensive an acquaintance; the meanest and the noblest were comprehended in his sphere—he touched the zenith and the nadir of social intercourse. He was a tall and gaunt structure, with a slight stoop, and an immense Roman nose, which did not slightly resemble the beak of a condor. He wore his wig on one side, with the tail flapping over his ear, surmounted by a hat hardly large enough to cover three of the curls. His coat was of a cut and colour which must have been fashionable about the time of the Revolution; his breeches conformed to his coat—they were of black velvet, spotted over, like the back of a panther, with port wine. His waistcoat was the only elegant habiliment he wore, and the embroidery of this had long since faded under the momentary showers of snuff it was exposed to. But the whimsical feature of his dress was his stockings: he wore a white one on one leg, and a black one on the other, intending thereby, as he declared, to express his political opinions. The white he termed the Tory, and the black the Whig; and his right being the most venerable leg, the appearance of either on his dexter shank signified his confidence in the conduct of Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox. This mode of telegraphing his tenets was universally admired. To theatricals he was passionately attached; and two evenings out of three were invariably passed in the stage-box. His appearance there, however, would sometimes divide the public attention with the stage. At a tragedy, his sensibility was so great, he would blubber like a child; and in a comedy, he could never contain his satisfaction, but would open his capacious jaws, (and when open, his mouth certainly bore the same proportion to his head, that the sea does to the land, in a map of the world,) and laugh out, and aloud, as if his heart was determined to be heard. Then, if any thing occurred in the gallery to disturb the progress of a scene, up he would stretch his tall figure from the box, and shake his stick at the elevated critics; the effect of which may be presumed, as well as of the conversations he would occasionally hold with the people in the orchestra about their wives and children.—*Bernard's Retrospections.*

ACCIDENT TO A CONVICT SHIP AT CHATHAM.—A great sensation was excited one Friday evening lately, by a statement in an Evening Paper, that the Dolphin convict hulk, off Chatham, had sunk at one o'clock that morning! and it was feared not less than 200 lives had been lost.

The following is Captain Lloyd's statement of the circumstances;—

I retired to bed, with my wife, in my cabin, on Thursday night, before eleven o'clock, and left the vessel in care of the quarter master. The tide was rising very rapidly at that time and the vessel appeared to ride well. Shortly before 12 o'clock, I was awoke, and was struck with the peculiar situation of the ship. I soon found that she had heeled, and was reclining so far towards her beam ends, that it was almost impossible to walk on the floor of the cabin, and the furniture had slided from the larboard to the starboard side of the ship. I leaped out of bed, and requested my wife to follow me to the main deck. I was in my shirt, and when I got upon deck I found the vessel had dropped her head on the starboard side. I ran down below, and the boatswain, at my desire descended into the hold, and having fathomed it, he found six feet of water there. The boatswain slipped off a plank into the water, and with some difficulty was taken out; I got the pumps to work, and continued them for some time, but the water increased in the hold, and rushed in at the scuppers; I went to the Quarter Master on the main deck, and asked him whether the vessel was not hanging by the fore piles; I ran to the lower deck, and found it was up to my knees in water; there were 200 convicts on that deck, and they were all quiet, not being aware of the water having rushed in; I kept the pumps at work, and about one o'clock (an hour had elapsed since the first alarm,) the vessel gave a sudden lurch, and was thrown upon her starboard broadside. Finding the danger imminent, I broke open the fastenings, of all the decks where the convicts were locked in, and I called to those on the lower deck to escape as quick as possible. The rush they made to the gangway was tremendous and the places were choked up very soon. The staunchions of the port holes were broken open and some of the convicts escaped through them. The whole of the 200 convicts in the lower deck had to wade through deep water, and before, all were out, the water had risen to a great depth on the second deck. The convicts were using every effort to escape from thence, and holes were cut in the larboard side of the vessel, and on the main deck, through which many of them effected their escape in a state of exhaustion. I attribute the accident to the vessel adhering to the mud, which had accumulated in consequence of the recent high tides, at the bottom; and I blamed the quarter master for not discovering that the vessel did not rise with the tide.

In consequence of the precarious state of the King of Naples's health, it is in contemplation to appoint his Queen as Regent of the two Sicilies, who will hold the Regency during her life. This precaution, which is akin to a *coup d'état*, and corresponds with the abolition of the Salic law by the King of Spain, is intended to keep from the throne the Duke of Calabria, whose court is averse to a martial spirit and Jesuitism.—(National).

BOMBAY: Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by JAMES HENRY BENNETT, at the Courier Press, No. 7, Bell-lane; where all communications, addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.